

## NEW NATIONAL ERA.

All communications for publication in the New National Era must be addressed to Lewis H. Douglass, Editor, 150 Nassau Street, New York. Subscribers should be addressed to Frederick Douglass, Jr., Lock Box 51. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

For advertising, change of residence, and other matters, apply to the Editor, 150 Nassau Street, New York. Particulars in writing as to state fully the new address, embracing town, county, and State, as well as the town, county, and State from which the change is to be made. Attention to this will save much trouble.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS

Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

## Rates of Postage.

For the information and convenience of our readers, we publish the following abstract of the postal laws of the United States. We advise our readers to cut this out and preserve it for reference:

Postal cards, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the country. All letters to all parts of the United States, three cents per half ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is for the city or town where deposited, two cents if delivered by carriers, and one cent if there is no carrier system.

For newspapers and magazines, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, the following rates per quarter of three months, payable in advance at the office where received:

Dailies.....35 cents.  
Six times a week.....30 "  
Tri-weeklies.....15 "  
Semi-weeklies.....10 "  
Weeklies.....5 "  
Semi-monthlies, not over 4 oz.....6 "  
Monthly, not over 4 oz.....3 "  
Quarterlies, not over 4 oz.....1 "

## How to Do It.

To divide, drive from power, destroy the Republican party, and to bring back the Democratic party to power, there are two special and favorite modes of attack. The first is to deny the existence of Southern outrages, and when that cannot be done, to belittle them. Show that they are very small—only a few murders which might happen in Massachusetts or in the best regulated communities, and moreover, when this cannot be done, to charge upon the colored people or the white "scalawags and carpet-baggers" the blame of provoking them. The leading journal in this unbecoming and mendacious mode of attack is the strangely changed, but still powerful New York Tribune.

Its logic is, first, that the outrages do not exist; second, if they do, they are not so bad as painted; third, if they are as bad as painted, the negroes have themselves to blame for them. This is set forth from day to day and week to week, in ever-varying forms of rhetoric—sometimes in labored statement, and at other times in grim attempts at wit. How hath the mighty fallen! The Tribune, once hated, shunned and denied admission to the families of the late slaveholding class, has now become their favorite champion, and a more unscrupulous one never stepped to the defense of rapine and murder.

This journal now has a correspondent traveling through the Sunny South, whose business it seems to be to go everywhere and obtain from the slaveholding class their version of Southern outrages, and this he writes down for the columns of the Tribune as the truth, and worthy of belief. The wisdom and candor of this mode of proceeding are about as obvious as they would be if we were required not to learn the degree of pain endured by the writhing victim from himself, but from the brutal wretch who draws the blood at every blow. The Times and Tribune send their correspondents to the late slave-owners—a class which a few years ago did not scruple to wear out and work to death a plantation of negroes in seven years, and to openly defend the policy of doing so, as one of economy. All others at the South are "carpet-baggers," "adventurers," "scalawags," and the like, wholly unworthy of credit.

In reading this correspondence we are carried back thirty years ago, when it was fashionable for weak-kneed ministers, and enterprising school "murders" to seek slaveholding hospitality in winter, and in return for this Southern kindness, write pretty little books in spring about kind masters and "contented and happy" negroes. We well understood this funkiness then, and we as well understand the same thing now.

When the devil shall teach sound morals, when tygers teach temperance, and thieves hasten to inform on themselves, it will be time, and not till then, to take the versions of Southern outrages from the late slaveholding rebels of the Gulf States as the true one. "They have accepted the situation." "They are now loyal to the Union." "They are at peace with the negroes." "They want an honest vote." They are opposed to intimidation. Lie, lies, all lies! and proved to be such by the facts and admissions of a thousand witnesses. The old spirit of rebellion and slavery reveals itself to-day in "White Leagues" with blackened faces, bloody with the crime of a thousand murders. The Tribune rails at this statement. Let it rail on. It shall not hear the truth the less. When men like Fort Pillow Forest and Jefferson Davis admit the existence of Southern outrages, it is in vain for apostate journals like the Tribune to deny them or attempt to explain them away. Earnestly longing as we do for the reign of justice and peace at the South, no journal in the land than ours will more gladly and promptly trumpet that fact to the world when it shall arrive. But to cry peace when there is no peace, to lull the nation into a false sense of security is at once foolish and wicked.

The next ground of attack of the Republican party is the charge that leaders of the Republican party are conspiring to elect General Grant for a third term. Unhappily for the Tribune this ground is very narrow, and a trifle slippery. It affords very little room to stand upon. It is very unsubstantial, composed as it is of the sand and pebbles of conjecture. No wonder that the Tribune goes about perplexed and angry, listening to the hollow echoes of its own wretched ravings. Will none of you cowardly, sneaking third-termers, show your hand? It is exclaiming, and as it hears no response, off it goes growling and muttering. This is its every day business. It is as mad as a March hare, (if any one knows how mad that is), because the men whom it accuses of conspiracy to put General Grant in the Presidential chair for a third term, say nothing and do nothing to confirm the truth of its baseless charge.

But what all the Tribune? What upon earth is it afraid of? It used to believe in the people and in the safety of the country in presence of universal suffrage. Why is it alarmed now? Is there any way in the world for General Grant to serve a third term unless the American people, after pub-

lically discussing the matter for months shall deliberately elect him. May not the people, who can be trusted with every other question, be trusted with this one in its turn? Why does it wish to cross this stream before it comes to it? For one, however, we will gratify the Tribune so far as to declare that this country may well rejoice and be exceedingly glad if the next six years shall see in the Presidential chair as much of sober, genuine, enlightened patriotism as it has during the past six years.

## How Farmers are Oppressed and Impoverished.

The uniform tenor of the reports from Europe, in regard to the wheat crop, is that it is unusually abundant, and that Russia, Germany, and France will be abundantly able to supply whatever demand there may be for breadstuffs in Great Britain, or if we succeed in disposing of any considerable portion of our surplus, it must be against the sharpest competition with those countries. This information has had the effect steadily to reduce the price of wheat in this country. There has already been a decline of 25 per cent. in the price of flour within two months, and the tendency is still downward.

It was expected that this disagreeable fact would be seized upon by the farmer as a confirmation of the truth of all their charges against the grinding oppression of the railroads and the corruption and extravagance of the Republican party. It has been their practice to hold the Government and the Railroads responsible for whatever less than they derived in the market-price of their wheat. Hitherto they have not been able to understand, or willing to admit, that the abundance of the crop at home and abroad, has had anything to do with regulating the price. The party in power and the railroads have had to bear all the odium of low prices, and the extortions of the latter have been alleged to have reduced them to almost absolute poverty. Railroads have literally robbed them of their crops and left them with nothing for their year's labor and the capital invested.

From the excitement they have worked the people up to, it would be the inevitable inference that farmers are the worst treated, the most shamefully taxed, and the poorest of any class in the wide world. But there seems to be another side to this question, and some of their organs are blundering into an admission that they are really the most prosperous and independent of any, as they are known to be the most highly favored—being exempt from all taxation except for local purposes. One of these papers, devoted to the interest, or the schemes of the Grangers in the west—the Milwaukee Journal of Commerce, throws some new light on the Granger question, and gives us some new notions as to the condition of the farmers. This paper declares that the western farmers have managed to control the wheat market by making a "corner" as speculators call this kind of gambling.

The Journal of Commerce declares the ability of farmers to do this, and asserts that of late years they have better crops and better prices, and a better off than they were ever before; they are realizing a remarkably good price on all the coarse grains, and they can combine together by means of the Grange organization. "In view of these considerations," says the Journal, "we are satisfied that the only way for the few powerful speculators who have tackled the wheat market on the wrong side to throw up their game. The cards are too strong for them, and the farmers hold the cards."

This certainly is surprising news. The farmers of the West have asserted that they were ground down by high rates of interest, and it has been declared that "cheap money" was needed for their salvation. They have been obliged to burn grain for fuel because tyrannical railway corporations refused to transport it to market at such rates as to admit of profitable sale, and "cheap transportation" has been cried up as the exigent necessity of the times. We have been informed of the great destruction of agricultural property caused by a plague of grasshoppers, and in one State we have had the farmer's unfortunate condition put forward as the pretext for a seizure of railroad property and the use thereof at his own terms. We now find the farmer appearing in the role of a speculator, with the means to form gigantic combinations to control the grain market and force up prices. It does, indeed, seem that "the farmers hold the cards." According to Granger ideas of justice, he can force railways to carry his grain to market at such rates as will admit of a profitable return for himself, and that when, owing to the state of foreign markets, unfortunately not to be reached by legislation of the "Potter" species, prices decline, he has the means and ability to hold his crop over, and has no need to sell at market prices when they do not suit him.

We heartily rejoice at the prosperous condition of the farmer, the more so since this portion of the community has been somewhat unsuccessful in business operations of late years. As the Grangers somehow seem to have possessed themselves with the idea that somebody ought to pay for these losses, it is a pleasure to know that everything is lovely again, and there will be no longer a demand for depreciated paper, which creditors shall be forced to receive for their claims. It is to be presumed also that persons so well-to-do as to be able to get along without the sale of their crops, can afford to pay the railroads for taking their goods to market when they conclude to send them, and we hope soon to see the announcement that the Wisconsin Grangers do not find it necessary any longer to force the railroads to carry their goods at such compensation as they choose to give them, and that the Potter law has been repealed.

Seriously enough, we do not believe Wall street gamblers ever entered into so rash an enterprise as any general combination of the farmers against the dull wheat market would be. All the authorities concur in estimating a smaller foreign demand than during any year since 1864, and in this state of affairs nothing can avert lower prices for our surplus production. In holding the crop over the next season, and it would take a large increase in price to make up for the cost of carrying over. A fair or an average harvest, then, combining with the weight of the old crop, would break down the market to a lower point than before.

As much as it is to be regretted that there are two Republican candidates in the field in the Third (Richmond) Congressional district, it is the duty of every Republican to stand by and support Rush Burges, the regularly recognized candidate. Mr. Burges is a true Republican and deserves the support of all good men who favor equal political and civil rights. Vote for Burges.

## Returned to their First Love.

The people of Ohio and Indiana have tired of well-doing, and have returned to their wallowing in the mire of democracy. On the eve of the recent Louisiana rebellion, the wholesale massacre of innocent and defenceless men, for the crime of being Republicans or born black, and in the face of open defiance to the laws and the rights of Republicans, the people of those States have voted to repudiate the Republican party and its principles, and to restore to power the party which is perpetrating these cold-blooded and treasonable outrages, and which had previously fought four years to destroy the Government and establish a slave oligarchy upon its ruins.

This vote in those two States was an approval of the Louisiana insurrection and of the treasonable doctrines and infamous practices of the White League alias Ku-Klux assassins of that and other Southern States. It was also an approval of the murder by these secret bands of outcasts, of peaceable colored and white men for their political opinions, upon their outrages upon women and children, the assassination of school teachers and the burning of school-houses, and the general defiance of law and order which prevailed where their hands exist. It is a verdict against Gen. Grant and the millions of loyal soldiers who aided him in saving the Union, and an approval of Jeff. Davis and the rebel soldiers who deluged the nation in a long and bloody war to destroy it.

In view of the remarkable result in Ohio and Indiana on the eve of the news of the Southern rebellion, and the numerous murders and outrages in other places, which have so shocked the feelings of all decent people, we have little doubt, that if the issue had been the repeal of all the reconstruction measures of Congress and the restoration of slavery, the vote in both States would have been nearly the same. The only issue involved in the election, so far as related to members of Congress, was in reality whether the laws should be enforced or not; whether equal civil and political rights of all classes of people should be maintained, and whether their lives and property should be protected.

As far as the voice of the people goes, it is a decision against all this; for they have, in both States, elected a large majority of democratic members of Congress, not one of whom will vote to enforce the reconstruction laws South, or to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the Union men of the South. There is not one of them, who, if in General Grant's place, would have put down the Louisiana insurrection or sent a soldier South to protect the lives of the proscribed class; and the people of both those States well knew this when they voted to repudiate the principles which have placed the conqueror of the rebellion in the Presidential chair, and approved the principles advocated by Jeff. Davis and practiced by Southern rebels still.

It is possible that the belief of the people of Ohio and Indiana in the Democratic doctrine of repudiation, so boldly set forth in their platform in both States, and for free whiskey, had some influence on the result, and that it helped to swell the Democratic majority. At any rate, the vote is an approval of Repudiation and free whiskey, as well as of Southern insurrection, lawlessness and murder. But the latter is entitled to the main credit of the great Democratic victory. If other States follow their example and succeed in wresting Congress from the hands of the Republican party, and at the next election place a man of similar principles in the Presidential chair, we may expect to see all reconstruction acts repealed or nullified, or else rebels paid for their slaves, rebel soldiers pensioned, the Southern debt assumed, and all property destroyed in the Southern States by Union troops paid for by the Government.

## The Southern Republican Convention.

In the Convention of Southern Republicans which assembled at Chattanooga on the 13th instant, the Southern States seem to have been all represented, though not all by full delegations, and the proceedings to have been spirited and harmonious. It organized by the appointment of Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, as president, who made a stirring speech on taking the chair, which fore-shadowed the action of the convention. An able letter was read from Governor Davis, of Texas, setting forth the wrongs and outrages the Republicans of the South are constantly subjected to, the lawlessness of the people, and the unsettled condition of society there, and pointing out what he considers the surest remedy. And that is to remand all the rebel States, who set at defiance the authority of Congress, to a Territorial condition. And that was stated to be the opinion of the whole Texas delegation and the loyal people of that State. All the letters read and speeches delivered were devoted to the question of rebel outrages, lawlessness, and murders, and the need of some relief from this condition of affairs.

All the delegates were of one voice in their testimony as to these outrages and murders all over the South, and all bear testimony to the fact that the accounts published at the North enumerating them are not exaggerated, but fall short of the fearful reality. A committee was appointed to gather facts and statistics upon this subject, consisting of H. M. Cooper, of Arkansas; W. H. Harrison, Georgia; J. D. Shady, Mississippi; Andrew Neal, Texas; H. M. Neal, Pennsylvania; B. Blair, Alabama; and John Avery, Virginia. It will be their duty to lay before the people of the nation these bloody statistics in a shape and with such evidence of truth as shall leave no room for doubt or cavil. An able address to the country was adopted setting forth in general terms the indignities, wrongs, oppressions, and outrages to which Republicans in the Southern States are, and for years have been, subjected. A series of resolutions was also adopted setting forth the views, purposes, and plans of the convention. As these embody the spirit and sentiment of the convention, we herewith publish them, with the preamble. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Congress has the undoubted power to enforce, by suitable legislation, said rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That we affirm and endorse the platform of the National Republican Convention adopted at Philadelphia in 1872, in declaring that the equal civil and political rights of all citizens should be enforced by appropriate State and Federal legislation.

2. That we fully endorse the action of the National Administration in taking active measures to suppress outrages, violence, and intimidation, which exist in many of the Southern States, and in maintaining law and order, and the rights of all classes, and especially its action in suppressing the recent insurrection and in upholding the existing government of Louisiana, in as much as any other course of public policy would have been

destructive of Republican institutions and the adoption of a precedent dangerous to the rights of self-government, which can only be executed under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

3. That, in the name of humanity, we denounce in the strongest terms the perpetrators of the numerous murders, assassinations, and other outrages in portions of the reconstructed States upon citizens whose only offense was a first attachment to and support of the Republican party and the principles of equality and civil law; and we arraign the Democratic party of the South, who have fostered the existence of the Ku-Klux, White League, and other rebellious organizations, by whom these outrages have in the main been committed, before the bar of the nation, as directly responsible for these murders and for the fact that, as a general thing, the perpetrators have done so far gone unpunished by justice. And we fully endorse the action of the Administration in its endeavor to prosecute these offenders in the Federal courts whenever and wherever said offenses can be legally cognizable.

4. That it is the solemn opinion of this convention that whenever a State government is overthrown by revolutionary measures, and efforts made to inaugurate another, prompt and efficient action should be had by Congress to give to every State the Republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

5. That we earnestly appeal to all citizens of the United States, whatever their political associations may be, who reverse the sacred majesty of the law and the vigor of the nation, to aid us in an honest effort to restore tranquility to our people, to invite immigration to our States, and to develop the material interests of the whole country.

6. That we unqualifiedly denounce the recent attempt in some of the Southern States to organize political parties on what is known as the "race issue"; that we are opposed to all political organizations having for their basis the ancient and modern class of our citizens against another; and that we call upon all good citizens throughout the South to aid us in our efforts to cultivate and perpetuate friendly relations between the races.

7. That the opening of our great rivers and water courses, and the navigable streams of the Mississippi and the navigable streams of the South, and the maintenance of the naval stations on the Southern coast being of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country, we ask that appropriations may be made from time to time by the General Government as will accomplish this result.

8. That as a general diffusion of knowledge is the best safeguard of liberty, and the surest guarantee of the perpetuity of free government, that we hereby earnestly request and urge Congress to appropriate the public lands, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the cause of education, and that the same be applied to the maintenance and support of the public schools in the several States in the ratio of illiteracy.

9. That we earnestly urge upon the Republican party in the South and the Administration at Washington the imperative necessity of seeing none but honest, faithful, and capable men for the office of Secretary of the National Administration to remove all such as do not possess these qualifications.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we denounce the misrepresentation and mendacity of most of the organs of the Associated Press in the South, a majority of whom have used their position to disseminate broadcast over the land malicious and lying slanders upon Republicans and the Republican party, while they have studiously endeavored to misrepresent and conceal the murders and outrages committed by Ku-Klux and White Leagues.

The following Executive Committee of Southern States was appointed:

Arkansas—Hon. S. W. Dorsey, Chairman.  
Alabama—George E. Spencer.  
Mississippi—W. W. Deadrick.  
Virginia—T. M. Shumaker.  
Louisiana—J. B. S. Pinchback.  
Texas—B. H. Evans.  
Tennessee—W. F. Prosser.  
North Carolina—W. P. Kennedy.  
Georgia—William Markham.  
Florida—Dennis Egan.  
Illinois—J. B. S. Pinchback.  
R. C. Keven, of Arkansas, Secretary of the Committee.

And the following Committee on Statistics and Outrages:

Arkansas—Hon. S. W. Dorsey.  
Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.  
Mississippi—W. W. Deadrick.  
Texas—B. H. Evans.  
Alabama—George E. Spencer.  
Virginia—T. M. Shumaker.  
North Carolina—W. P. Kennedy.  
Florida—Dennis Egan.  
Tennessee—W. F. Prosser.

A resolution approving the Civil Rights Bill was rejected, we regret to see; and we think it was a mistake, showing either weakness or inconsistency. But we hope and think the convention will do good to our race as well as to all loyal people. We are yet to see, however, how rich the harvest is to be.

## A Dangerous Precedent.

The first indications of the intended defection of the New York Tribune and of its rapid downward tendency into the gulf of democracy, was its attempt to discredit the reports of rebel outrages upon loyal men at the South, or to palliate them; its attacks upon Northern emigrants to the South, its efforts to throw doubt in the public mind as to the honesty, industry, desire for improvement, and capacity for self-government of the colored race, and to encourage the pretensions of ex-rebels to the absolute control of the Southern States. Everybody foresaw that this was the preliminary step to the plunge which Mr. Greeley took in 1872. The New York Times seems to be following in the footsteps of the Tribune, though we have no fear that it will take the fatal leap that that paper did, for it has no such overpowering notions, and its managers are for more honest in their course. But yet it grates harshly on the ear of consistent Republicans, and is calculated to excite suspicion and pain, if not fear, to see a paper that has been so true, and bold, and manly, opposing equal, impartial civil rights to all classes of people; denying through its correspondents the accounts of many of the recent outrages at the South, or like the Tribune, charging them equally upon Republicans, or else attempting to palliate the conduct of the real authors and attempting to create the impression at the North that many of the reports of outrages are started as electioneering devices by Southern Republicans. We don't mean to assert that the Times' correspondents have in so many words made such statements, but the whole spirit of most of its letters from the South is to prejudice the Republicans, and especially colored Republicans, and to palliate the conduct of the rebels or modify Northern sentiment in regard to its enormity. Of a paper of which we have said so many flattering things, for whose great ability, rare integrity, manly independence, and distinguished service to the cause of Republicanism and true reform, it gives us sincere regret to feel compelled to express an unkind word. But it seems to us to be so closely imitating the Tribune previous to its repudiation of the Republican party and its principles, that we feel impelled to call attention to it. It would be a calamity to the Republican party and a discredit to itself if it should permit its differences with General Grant on the civil service scheme and a few other unimportant questions, and the untiring of the New York Herald and the Liberal press about the Third Term, to drive it into open opposition to the principles of which it has been so bold and able a champion.

## Republican Defalcations.

Though there have been full twenty investigations committees appointed during the last four years, at the instance of Copperheads and Liberal Republicans, composed partly of our bitterest opponents, to investigate the alleged Republican frauds, not a defalcation was ever discovered, or a fraudulent act had not been previously exposed and punished by the Administration. Nothing wrong was found anywhere, though the investigations cost the people hundreds and thousands of dollars.

As stated by a contemporary of the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that during the three years from March, 1869, to March, 1872, the cash balances outstanding against the collectors amounted to less than one per cent. of the amount paid into the Treasury. Four-fifths of this amount has been recovered, making the total loss one-fifth of one per cent., or one dollar in every five thousand dollars. What man with a nominal income of five thousand dollars, unless on a salary, comes within a dollar of collecting it?

The balances outstanding against custom-house officers for two years, from 1869 to 1871, were one-fifth of one per cent.; the ultimate loss to the Government was one-two-hundredths of one per cent., or five dollars in a hundred thousand. What man in undertaking to collect a hundred thousand dollars of accounts in two years has only five dollars of bad debts?

The annual loss to creditors of the National Bank for three years from 1869, to June, 1872, on deposits amounting to \$574,000,000, was one one-hundred and eighty-third of one per cent., or five dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents on a hundred dollars. What private banking was ever conducted with a clearer record than that?

In the United States Treasury, under General Spinner's supervision, for eleven years, from 1861 to 1872, fifty-five thousand million dollars passed through his hands. The loss during that time was \$55,000, or one dollar in a million. Though Democrats had eyes like microscopes, they could not sustain the charge of defalcations which they bring against the Republican party.

## The Blunders of the Last Congress.

Though the last Congress has been more bitterly assailed and unjustly maligned than any of its Republican predecessors, there was never one so watchful of the purse-strings of the National Treasury, so economical in its appropriations, and so fearful of incurring public censure for its disposition of the public funds. Nor has there been a Congress for many years which enacted so few bad or doubtful laws. Our complaint against it would be that its economy bordered on downright meanness, and that its "reforms" wrought much more wretchedness to its victims than benefit to the people. There was a nigardliness in all its acts that was neither creditable to itself nor honorable to the country. And yet it was the press clamored for and the people made to believe they wanted.

And what good has it done to those who were the actors or to the party they represented. It has not saved either from the most disastrous defeats. But aside from its mean and parsimonious acts in regard to the salaries of clerks, the reduction of the Army, and other small reforms, its course in regard to finance does deserve the strongest censure, not for what it did, or rather for doing anything, and not declaring to the country at the very beginning of the session that it would do nothing.

If a resolution had been passed before the holidays that it was inexpedient to meddle with the currency of the country, business men would have known what to depend upon, all doubt and suspense and anxiety caused by ignorant tampering with it would have been removed, the country would have adjusted itself to the existing condition of affairs, and prosperity would have returned long before now. But instead of that it began its tinkering almost the first day of the session, and kept up the deafening chatter for six dreary months, and finally produced a measure satisfactory to nobody, and of no benefit to the country.

Between the clamor at the East for construction and at the West for inflation, a "compromise" was finally effected, which, like all compromises, was an abortion. And the people of the West have just refused to accept the sop thrown to them, and the people of the East and North may reject theirs also. It is disheartening to think what mischief was wrought by the failure of Congress in meddling with what no one seemed to understand, or at least with what no two of its members seemed to agree upon. Will Congress ever learn to let alone what it knows nothing about?

## Notice to former Slave Owners in the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia.

The undersigned proposes to open in Gainesville, Georgia, a Register for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, i. e. January 1, 1863. Said Registry to be made in well-bound books, that are to be kept in a fire-proof vault. This is done with a view of getting pay for them at some future day. The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing one hundred names will be recorded for Five Dollars.

M. W. RIDEN,

U. S. Claim Agent,

Gainesville, Hall Co., Ga.

The above notice is copied from a Georgia exchange of recent date, and shows conclusively that they (the rebels) expect pay from the General Government for slaves emancipated by proclamation of Abraham Lincoln January, 1863. Should the rebel Democracy be resurrected, we shall look for not only the payment of emancipated slaves by the Government but the saddling of the rebel debt, and pensioning rebel soldiers. The White Leagues mean all this and more. They mean to murder all the leading colored politicians and Ku-Klux every leading white Republican in the South.

It is time for all true Republicans to beat their differences and unite to weather the storm in the distance.

## Rarity of Great Singers.

Among the monstrosities of the opera, and ever have been, the prima donnas and the tenors. Their arrogance, their extortion, and their caprices have been the constant theme of contemporary animadversion by critical writers who were not so open crazed but that they kept their senses even when considering the conduct of a favorite artist. But something is to be said for the singers, admitting all the alleged extravagance of their conduct and their pretensions. So much goes to the making of a great prima donna or a great tenor that they are at any time

the rarest birds that fly under the canopy of heaven. A great voice, delicious in quality, exceptionally large in compass and in power, a grand style, unusual musical sensibility joined to great endurance, a preparation of laborious years, and, added to these qualifications, a manner and a person at least impressive and pleasing—there are only two or three such creatures on the earth at a time; sometimes none; and when one appears what wonder that she, or even he, rides a very high horse? For instance, there is not now, and has not been for ten years and more, a great prima donna or a great tenor in all the world. Should either appear, the opera-providers of the four richest cities in Christendom would rush with all the speed of steam to lay blank engagements at her or his feet. Nilsson and Patti are charming singers; and in default of better they receive and deserve high musical honors. But they are not great prima donnas. They lack the two most important qualifications for that rank in music: neither of them has either a grand voice or the grand style. They are second rate. Since the disappearance of Jenny Lind, of Albany, and perhaps we must say of Sontag, we have heard neither first-rate voices nor first-rate singing. To turn back a little further, Gisi was hardly a great prima donna. She had the voice, but her musical intelligence was not of a high order; and the position which she held for years was in a great measure due to her superb beauty. Her voice and her beauty caused her inferior style of singing (charming and delicious, although inferior) to be accepted for more than its true value. As to a great tenor, since Mario fell away from that position, there has not been a man for whom even an impresario's effrontery could claim the right of being his successor.—The Galaxy for November.

The New York Tribune gives the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee a column of "independent" reasoning (?) on account of his timely suggestions to the Chattanooga Convention, which will be found in another column. The Tribune is evidently hurt.

Periodicals.

St. Nicholas for November offers a greater variety than usual. Among the stories there is the opening of "Tchumpin," a stirring Russian tale, by C. A. Stephens; a "Trotty" story, by Miss Elizabeth S. Phelps; "A Half-Dozen Young Rascals," a story of Bunker Hill; "The Hidden Treasure," a tale of private life in Florida, by S. W. G. Benjamin; a New York Thanksgiving Story, a Coo Story, and an interesting Ghost Story. Then there are practical articles, such as "The Transit of Venus," "How the Cars Stopped," "Yusuf," an Eastern Sketch; "Venue of Milo"; "Legends and Superstitions" by N. S. Dodge; "A Billy-Goat Schoolmaster"; "The Aard-Vark," with illustrations of this curious animal, and an article on the construction of East India Toys. There are poems by Dr. J. G. Holland, Anna C. Brackett, Mary E. Bradley, and Mary Mapes Dodge. "H. H." tells about the "Ants' Monday Dinner;" Alice Williams has a sketch, full of delicate fancy, called "The Marriage of the Gold Pen and the Inkstand;" and there are some capital boys' letters from "Dick Hardin at the Seashore."

The illustrations this month deserve special commendation. W. L. Sheppard has a spirited frontispiece, and several smaller pictures. Sol Eytinge, Jr., contributes two capital pictures, and Graville Perkin has a beautiful view of Florida Bayou. Then there are comic pictures by Frank Beard and Master Frederick Chapman; pictures of animals by James C. Beard, Concklin, and Hochstein; fanciful drawings by Mary A. Lathbury, Jessie Curtis, and E. M. S. Scamlen; pictures of Georgia subjects by A. C. Warren; an excellent picture of "Venue of Milo," engraved from a photograph taken expressly for this illustration, besides many other miscellaneous pictures.

We have all sorts of curious stories, from "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," and the Letter-Box and Hiddle Box crammed full of interesting and puzzling matter. Then Mr. Bartlett has turned Mrs. Dodge's popular "Miss Malony on the Chinese Question," into an acting charade, and there are three full pages for the "Very Little Ones." What more could anybody want?

The Atlantic Monthly, for November, contains the following:

Fiction: Mr. Howell's new novel—"A Foregone Conclusion." xiii. xv. Mr. H. James' "The Engage Pickering." Miss Guernsey's "Miss Georgine's Husband."

Personal and Characteristic Sketches: Mr. Robert Dale Owen's "How I came to Study Spiritual Phenomena." "Mark Twain's" A True Story. Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "A Rebel's Recollections." vi. A Little Brief Authority. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's Sketch of Professor Jeffrey Wyman. Mr. Ches. Warren Stoddard's Behind the Scenes. Philosophy: Mr. John Fiske's "Athenian and American Life." Mr. Whittier's "Vesta." Mrs. Thaxter's "Remembrance." Mr. Rich's "Still Tenanted," and other Poems.

Criticism: Mr. Howell's review on Mr. Parkman's "Histories and Articles of American and French Publications," with interesting papers on Art (the Montpensier Collection) and Education.

One of the most important things for a young teacher—or any other—on commencing a school is to find employment for each pupil, with the least possible delay. This will so preoccupy their activity as to prevent the temptation to irregularly and misdemeanor. Nothing is more important than to furnish full and constant employment to all the pupils from the outset. This will prove, at once, the source of most successful progress to the pupil and of relief to the teacher.

Never make a demand of a pupil without knowing that it is right and necessary; and then when once made, never fail to secure its execution. A failure here is fatal. The demand may not always be met at once; a little delay will sometimes make success easier by giving time for reflection and for passion to cool; but in no case can a teacher afford to let an explicit demand go unfulfilled.

Many a genius often sits down to write something calculated to win him immortality, and is invariably called off in time to prevent him ever writing it.

The other day a minister offered prayer at the laying of a corner-stone. A brisk young reporter rushed up and said: "I wish you would give me the manuscript of that prayer." "I never wrote out my prayers," replied the preacher. "Well," said the reporter, "I couldn't hear a word you said." "I wasn't praying to you," quickly responded the parson.

A lady sitting in her parlor, and engaged in the dreamy contemplation of the moustache of the gentleman who was to escort her and her sister to a musical festival, was suddenly awakened by an ominous whisper in a juvenile voice at the door, "You've got Anna's teeth, and she wants 'em."

"You may retire," said Gov. Moses to a colored waiter who was standing behind his chair in a South Carolina restaurant. "Scuse me, sah," said Sam, "but I's responsible for de spoons."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## From South Carolina.

ATKINS, S. C., Oct. 1874.

To the Editor of the New National Era.

The political horizon down this way looks very bright for Chamberlain and Gleaves, and the Independents, alias Bolters, are no where. All over the State, from the seacoast to the mountain peaks, the regular Republican ticket, headed by the polished Chamberlain and the genial Gleaves, sweeps everything before it.

The Greene-Delany movement will be one of the grandest fizzes of the age, and deservedly so, for it is a deliberate attempt to break up the Republican party and turn the State over to the Democrats.

If Green should be elected it would be by Democratic votes, for the Republicans who support him are not sufficient to elect him. Having been elected by Democratic votes he would be virtually a Democratic Governor, and the best offices in the different counties he would fill by the appointment of Democrats, thus giving that party supreme control of the government, who would follow up that success by others, and at last wrest the State from the Republicans altogether, and lo! we would have another Georgia in our midst. I am indeed surprised that such men as Lee, McKinley and others, active workers for Greene, are so blinded as not to see the inevitable destruction of Republicanism which would follow the success of the movement they so persistently champion.

Chamberlain is without the slightest doubt the most available man at present for the Governorship of this State. While not wishing to disparage Judge Greene, I must say that Chamberlain is more peculiarly fitted to take the reins of government than any man in South Carolina. His splendid ability and well-known firmness of character, his spotless reputation, (for the charges against him are too trivial to believe), and above all his honesty of purpose and thought and well known attachment to the great principles of the Republican party commend him to every man who has the interest of the party and State at heart. His majority on the 3d of November will certainly not be less than 20,000 and doubtless much more.

The sole